The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,576—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*		To Subscribers Up-country.	
In Advance.	*In Arrear.*	*In Advance.*	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum ..... Rs. 48	Per Annum ..... Rs. 60	per Annum ..... Rs. 52	Per Annum ..... Rs. 68
Half-yearly 25	Half-yearly 31	Half-yearly 29	Half-yearly 36
Quarterly 13	Quarterly 16	Quarterly 16	Quarterly 20
Monthly 5	Monthly 6	Monthly	Monthly 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Sunday Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 3½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

on Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		3	0
Third do.		2	0
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

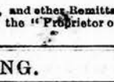
Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.)
Price per Copy..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on SATURDAY, 2nd August, 1879, at P.M., calling at Rutnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 P.M., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 30th July, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHEIRE, BUSSIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 2nd August, 1879, at 2 p.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs.	500
Second Class passage ..... ,,	335

The Patna is due in London on 4th October. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be booked by steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th July, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY, (Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	350	220	80
Port Said	350	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	550	350	145

Intermediate Steamers.

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ogtn from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:

MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

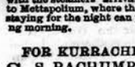
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 3, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,700 Tons, 400 H.P.



THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 27th August.

For plans of Saloon and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th July 1879.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT P. GRANT AND SON'S,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WHIPS, SPURS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA.
No. 30, Pir Market near Jummah Masjid.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— GEELONG	1835	250	E. Stewart	1st Aug.
(s) NEPAUL	3286	500	J. S. Murray	9th do.
— SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	15th do.
(s) AUSTRALIA ..	3663	600	G. F. Oates	22nd do.
— BANGALORE ..	2348	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(s) POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G Ferrins	12th do.
(s) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Managon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
INDUS	3402	600	S. D. Shallard	4th Aug.
KHIVA	2809	450	G. Lee	18th do.
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

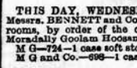
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Managon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	3621	450	E. J. Baker	15th Aug.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Managon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Moradally Goolam Hoosan and Co.

M G and Co.—696—1 case hardware, ex Japaneso.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Vincent Lodge, 201, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood house hold furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, an English built barouche, a pair of handsome fast trotting grey Arab horses (if not previously disposed of by private sale), sets of double harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of E. Gay, Esq., the same comprises rich plain glass ware, very handsome dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, best electro-plated ware, such as dish covers, hotwater curry dishes, vegetable dishes, cruet and liqueur stands, ice pitcher, salver, teapots, tea urn, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, 12 pair fruit knives and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., very handsome and neat blackwood and teakwood French polished furniture made to order, such as a telescope dining table in 5 pieces, sideboard, dumb waiter, Madras pattern, arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, card folding and writing tables, easy folding, reclining and drawing-room chairs, conversation and reclining sofas, Brussel carpet, centre Ottoman, very rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures, teakwood Madras pattern single and double cots, iron bedstead, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built four seated open carriage by Thorn.
Sets of double harness.
N. B.—The plants will be sold at 4 p.m. on the same day.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 7th day of August, 1879, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dadur Station, G. I. P. Railway, 251 bags of bark weighing about 87 tons, 27 maunds consigned from Nassick in the name of Bhugwanbhoy Caderbhoy.

On SATURDAY, the 9th August, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Abdool Ally Dawood Khan.

A B—1-14 = gilt chains and hardware, ex. Lord of the Isles.
On account and risk of Abdool Tyeb Hoosan Ally.
A T E—108-4 = 2 cases buttons, hardware, ex. Avondale.
On account and risk of Moorad Ally Goolam Ally—
M C—36-40—6 bales paper.
On account and risk of Abdool Kayom Suraf Ally.
A K S—45-55—11 cases butter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th July, 1879.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF MACHINERY.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 6th August, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Manager on Darookhana, the undermentioned machinery on account and at the risk of Mr. Ibram Ramjee, the mortgagor, thereof.

Marine boiler, steam engine, condenser engine, bed plate, crank shaft, low and high pressure cylinders, low and high pressure slide valve, low and high pressure pistons, eccentric rods, piston rods, propeller shafts, screws, crab winches, blocks, pulleys, plates, pipes, stones, beamscale with weights, jolly boat, wooden spars, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance within 8 days.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS at the Godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

A quantity of grey white, and colored piece goods.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALES OF McEWAN'S BEER.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 Hogsheads McEwan's beer in good order.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 4th August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
4 cases white dhoties.
5 ,, T. red prints.

By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Mr. John Locke Grey, consisting of silver watch, English gold guard chain with chain sleeve links, studs, &c.

The effects of the late Lieut. A. F. Markellar.

1 case 400 cartridges Eley's coiled.
100 gas light central fire cartridges.

On account and at the risk of Ruttonsee Hurjee,

M 1632 RM M	1-5—5 cases white ground check brocades.	
,, 1640	6-10—5	,, steams
,, 1641	11-15—5	,, ,,
,, 1640	16-20—5	,, prints.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th July, 1879.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE

MAY be relied on as thoroughly trustworthy both in simple Diarrhœa and in Cholera.

It is used by thousands and found more efficacious than any other remedy hitherto offered.

Directions in English, Marathi, and Urdu on each bottle.

Per bottle Re. 1. Per dozen, Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE RAT PLAGUE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,

FOR

DESTROYING RATS,

RABBITS, MOLES, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, where all particulars can be obtained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MANGALORE TILES, BRICKS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOORING AND VENTILATING TILES, TUBES, &c.

MANGALORE TILES having been in use for upwards of ten years, are found to protect buildings completely from the effects of rain, storm and dust. These Tiles, being thoroughly compressed, exclude the damp effectually. The Timber of the roof is thus kept dry and far better preserved than when covered with Native Tiles.

The *constant shifting* requisite with Native Tiles is with these Tiles quite unnecessary, while on account of their *lightness*, great saving is effected in the timber of the roof.

Our Tiles bearing the impression

BASEL MISSION TILE WORKS,
MANGALORE, 1865,

are alone genuine, and are unsurpassed, in point of economy, durability, and elegance, by any other manufacture.

These Tiles are largely used in the Public Works Department, Railways, and other public buildings. Contracts for fixed periods entered into. Estimates furnished, and Illustrated Price Lists sent free on application to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

HALL LINE.

CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons, 300 H. P.,
CAPTAIN VERRIL.
BOMBAY TO LONDON, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THIS Steamer will sail from Bombay to the North of France about the 9th August (weather permitting.)

Passengers will be booked through to London.

First Class, Rs. 500.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 626 of 1877.

LOOMBA LALLA, KHOOBHAI PREMA, WALLA PUNNA, LUKHA LALLA, and BHOOLA OOMA, all of Bombay, Marwadee Inhabitants, carrying on business in partnership as Grocers, under the name, style and firm of Loomba Lalla and Company, in house No. 1, in Sonapore Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiffs,

versus,

GOVERDHUN DAMODHUR, of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, residing in house No. 27, situate in Withulwady, outside the Fort, the heir and legal personal representative of Chuttoorbhooj Goverdhun.....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 2nd day of July, 1878, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL the following property at the instance of the Defendant's Attorney, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (partly Fazendar and partly Government), with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Withulwady, fronting on the south side thereof, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, which said piece of land contains by admeasurement 256 square yards and 3-8 of a square yard or there-abouts, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 27, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the Withulwady Cross Lane and partly by the property belonging to Shreemathjee Maharaj, on or towards the west partly by the said Withulwady street and partly by a sweepers' passage and the property formerly of Purshotum Malarsett, but now of Marwadee Loomba Lalla and others, on or towards the north by the public street known as the Withulwady street, and on or towards the south by the property of Bhai Jewan Purbhan.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims upon the said property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should, on or before the 14th day of August, 1879, leave my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims, or charges.—Dated this 22nd day of July, 1879.

JOHN C. ANDERSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

WM. WATSON & CO.,

ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS, AND BANKERS,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay, and 113, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

HOME AND OTHER REMITTANCES effected at favourable rates of Exchange, and by Telegram if required.

The Draft posted direct if preferred.

Bills, Drafts, Cheques, Bank Notes, &c., cashed, or sent for collection, at current rates of Exchange.

Government Currency Notes of any Circle received from Constituents at their full value—par.

Current Account opened, which can be drawn upon by Cheque (Books of which can be obtained free of charge), or availed of for requirements of every description. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balance, whatever it may be, and no Commission charged.

Interest payable, either in India or in England, at the rate of 2a. per Rupee, allowed on Deposits made for—

3 months' certain, at 3 per cent. per annum.					
6	do.	do.	4	do.	do.
12	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
18	do.	do.	6	do.	do.

Loans and advances made on approved Securities.

Stocks, Shares, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Bombay or London Stock Exchange (London Daily Stock and Share List, Authorized Edition, filed for reference.)

W. W. & Co. will furnish their Constituents with sound information and advice as to the present position and prospects of any Investment.

Passengers met on their arrival in England and Bombay and their Baggage cleared.

Passages by Steamers and Ships for all ports booked free of charge at reduced fares.

Passports, Sovereigns, and other Requisites procured.

Goods, Stores, Wines, &c., supplied from Stocks here or from England, which can be shipped direct to Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, &c., at wholesale rates.

Personal, Financial, and General Agency Business conducted.

Commanding Officers supplied with all Regimental requirements; Boots, Blankets, Socks, Waterproof Sheets, Forage Caps, Trooper Saddlery, according to Pattern desired; or muster patterns, which are on hand, will be sent to any part of India.

Executive Engineers, Contractors, and others supplied, with Timber in log, or cut to order, Lowmoor and other Iron Bars, Sheets [Corrugated and Plain], Pickaxes, Powrus, Hammers, Nails, Tools, Pumps, and requirements generally. Sample or small orders executed and despatched to any address.

Agents for Alex. Henry, Tolley, Murcott, Rigby, and Dougall's Rifles and Guns, which are obtainable through the undersigned.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letters.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS,

FITTED WITH BRASS EYELETS.

6 feet by 3	feet	each Rs.	9	0
7 ,,	4½ ,, ...	,, ,,	14	0
8 ,,	5 ,, ...	,, ,,	20	0
DRAB TWILL SHEETING with the Waterproofing between two textures, very durable, 60 inches wide.....per yard		,,	6	8
Ditto in Sheets, about 7½ by 5 ft. each		,,	22	8

Ten per cent. Discount for Cash.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

Unsurpassed for durability and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

IVORY-HANDLED TABLE KNIVES.

"A" or best quality, with tang rivets.
Table Knives Rs. 30. Nett per doz., Dessert Knives Rs. 25.
"B" or medium quality, with pin rivet.
Table Knives Rs. 25. Nett per doz. Dessert Knives Rs. 20.
"C" or ordinary quality, a good serviceable article.
Table Knives Rs. 20. Nett per doz., Dessert Knives Rs. 17.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Thoroughly reliable for strength and wear, being strongly plated on the hardest nickel silver.

PLAIN FIDDLE PATTERN.

Table Forks..Rs. 25. Nett per doz.		Dessert Forks... Rs.	20 0
Table Spoons	25. ,, ,,	Dessert Spoons	20 0
Tea Spoons.....	11. ,, ,,	Egg Spoons	12 8
&c.,	&c.,	&c.	

Detailed Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

These scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 3 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale,

PIANOFORTE and SINGING LESSONS. For Terms apply to SOUNDY and Co.

LOST, between Sion and Mahim, a FOX TERRIER, white with black patch on eye. Anyone returning it to A. ARTHUR, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office, will be REWARDED.

BOARDING MONTHLY—BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER, Rs. 60. Breakfast and Dinner, Rs. 50. Tiffin, Rs. 25. Meals sent in Fort, no extra charge. Temple Bar.

EVERY MORNING from 9.—3 Dishes, Coffee, Re 1; from 12, Soup, 4 Dishes, Curry, Re. 1; from 6, Soup, 2 Entrées, 2 Joints, Pudding, Re. 1-8. TEMPLE BAR.

FRESH HAM and BACON in canvas at 9 As. and 8 As. per lb. Terms cash. Mr. ARDASEER JAMSETJEE, No. 11, Forbes Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in cut, 12 As. per lb. HAM, a fresh supply, 14 As. per lb, J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

SHERRY: YELLOW SEAL, PALE AND LIGHT, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY: PALE DINNER, AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 23.

SHERRY: VINO DE PASTO, A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 27.

SHERRY: OLD DRY, VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY: GOLDEN, A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY: MANZANILLA, VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY: AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR, OLD AND CHOICE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 38.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & Co., LD., SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Dumpy Levels.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
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Pocket Sextants.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
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Clinometers.	Do. Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Spirit Levels,	T Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pocket Levels.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Pantographs.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Cases of Instruments	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper
Pocket Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
Half Sets.	Drawing Boards.	
Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.	Camel Hair Pencils.	Mahl Sticks.
Moist do. do.	Siberian do.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Slow drying do. in tubes.	Sable do.	Palette Knives.
Oil Colours in tubes.	Hog Hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Dry Water Colour Bozes.	Sable ditto.	Bristol Boards.
Moist ditto.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
11 Colour Boxes.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing Pencils.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
	Do. Millboards.	Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** *All Articles advertised are kept in stock.*

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,

SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8 Per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
30, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH THE PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES who has had twenty years' experience in the business at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSULTATION FREE, AND MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL SORTS.
A LARGE SELECTION OF PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
EYE-PRESERVERS—NEUTRAL-TINTED AND COLOURED.
FANCY SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, TOOTH BRUSHES, ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS AND BANDAGES.
A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND ALUMINIUM JEWELLERY.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)

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STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
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Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to Friends at Home.

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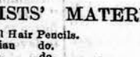
Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters. Frames, Cases and Albums great variety always in stock.

August 1st 1878. 10 Rampart Row.

ESTABLISHED 1820.



(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co., for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. has been established at No. 23, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus and Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. and Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus and Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus and Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. and Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st August, on one of the best positions at Bandora Hill, opposite to Mount Chapel, the Bungalow now in the occupation of Mr. Moorehouse. Rent moderate. Apply to

P

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 29TH JULY, 1879.

Consols in London yesterday were still quoted at 97⅞ and French Rentes at 117⅜, but Enfaced Rupee Paper shows an advance of ¼ in Fours and a decline of ¼ in Fours-and-a-half, the respective quotations being 78¼ and 83¼.

The London money market continues unchanged, the rate of discount on 6 months' Indian bills being quoted at 1⅛ and on 3 months' 1 per cent.

Coffee and Cocoanut Oil remain unchanged; Linseed is dull with a decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta ex-Warehouse, and 9d. to arrive; and Rapeseed quiet with a decline of 6d. in Brown Calcutta ex-Warehouse. At the London Skin Sales, Goat Skins are reported dull and drooping, but Sheep Skins are fetching full prices. The quantity offered is 959,000 skins.

The Manchester Piece Goods market is quiet but steady; but Reuter calls the Liverpool Cotton market firmer, Surats steady, the sales being estimated at 8,000 bales of which 600 were Surats. Spot prices show no change and there is still nothing doing in Bombay descriptions to arrive. From New York yesterday's telegrams advice a decline of 1-16 in ready Mid. Uplands which now stand at 11⅛ cents, while October shipment has advanced from 10·84 to 10·93 cents per lb.

Bar Silver in London has receded to 51⅜d. per oz. which is confirmed by private advices.

Exchange here to-day has been weaker with a decline of 1-16d. in Bank Bills and a partial decline of 1-32d. per rupee in House paper. There is still an absence of any apparent influence to account for a decline beyond the very limited extent of export business here and in Calcutta, and in all probability material drop in rates will be followed by the usual reaction. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7⅛ to 21.32d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7¼d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 13-16 to 27-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7⅛	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2·10	,,

On Calcutta rates are unaltered at ¼ per cent. premium for demand and ⅜ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

Government Paper is steady at unchanged prices, say:—Fours, Rs. 95; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101½. For the Bombay Municipal Loan the quotation to-day is Rs. 102, business having been done within the past few days at Rs. 101½ to Rs. 102½.

The Share Market is quiet and only a very small business has been done, although amongst the brokers prices have undergone some fluctuations. Bank of Bombay are ½ per cent. lower, closing at Rs. 660 ex-div. In Land Companies there is no change and in Press shares we have only to notice a further improvement of Rs. 5 in Mofussil Co. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are irregular. We note an advance of Rs. 10 in Bombay United and Rs. 15 in Morarjee Goculdass, while Great Eastern are Rs. 10 and Hindustan and Manockjee Petit Rs. 5 per share lower. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 10 higher.

Cotton to-day has been comparatively steady with some little enquiry for export, but the transactions reported are insignificant and we make no change in quotations. The receipts yesterday were 200 bales, making 1,230 bales for the five days. Nominal quotations are:—

Good Ginned Broach (nominal)	Rs. 228 per candy	f. p.
Good Omra (do.)	219	,,
F. G. F. do	215	,,
G. F. do	209	,,
Good Dholleras (nominal)	222	,,
F. G. F. do	216	,,
G. F. do	210	,,

Seeds are dull and unaltered in value.

In Freights we do not quote any change, Liverpool being still nominally 22s. 6d. by steam and 20s. by sail. For the Mediterranean and Adriatic ports we still quote 27s. 6d. per ton payable here.

Piece Goods are quiet but fairly steady. The demand is not active, but business for forward shipment is occasionally practicable on the basis of Manchester prices, showing a comparatively hopeful feeling as regards the future. Local Goods and Yarns are very dull and tending downwards.

Coals are dull at about previous prices. The sale is reported of a cargo of Australian Coal at Galle at Rs. 18 per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	128
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	660 xd
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India	37,320	£25 £12-10		6 do	108

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all		350
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p.	950
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	61
Bhownagur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	2,000	do	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	do	690
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	500
Central India S. and W Company	2,500	500	all	do	550
Dharamsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	do	155
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	do	325
Great Eastern	1,000	1,000	all	do	735
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	871	1,000	all	do	745
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	do	475
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	1,000	1,000	all	do	505
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	do	750
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	405
Madras Spinning	1,000	1,250	all	do	100
Madras U. Spinning	472	1,000	all	50 p. ct	1,100
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	Nil	
Manockjee Petit	2,500	1,000	all	30 p. ct	965
Morarjee Spinning	1,000	1,000	all	Nil	815
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	do	90
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	do	550
Oriental	4,000	625	all	do	525
Prince of Wales Spinning	500	1,250	all	do	65
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do	425
Soondercas Spinning	650	1,000	all	do	475
Do do. 4 Shares	597	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	do	650
Victoria Mills	557	1,000	all	do	475

† Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..	
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co.	2,750	500	all	do	
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	do	
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	..	..	..	..	
Neptune Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	do	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 218· 3·0	5 p. ct		300
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20 130·14·6	do		26
Ditto	..	£20, 65· 7 3	do		72
Ditto	..	£20 31·18·10	do		32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100 1,000	do		1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18 19·5·2·15	do		250

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	3,000	all	15 ps*	830
Frere Land and Fire Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. a	118
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p. a	325
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p. a	205

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.a.	700	
Albert Co., Kurrachee	300	2,000	1,100	125 do	940	
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500	
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	470	
Bellary	178	1,000	all	25	470	
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.a.	430	
Indian Press Co.	1,000	850	all	14 do	90	
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	30	
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50	
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	80 do	325	
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	400	500	all	18 do	125	
East India Press Co.	333	1,000	all	100 do	800	
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	825	
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.a.	450	
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do	180	
Prince of W. Press	130	..	1,500	250 do	165	
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	225	
Sind Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	430	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200	
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500	
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.a.	500	

* Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,00	2,500	1,500	225 p.a.	1,880
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250 p.a.	2,200
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	68
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited	1250	100	100	10 p. a.	110
Bombay Sawmills Co.	600	1,000	all	..	400
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	..	500	300	36 p. a.	270
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,00	200	100	7½ p. a.	16
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. a.	15
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	do	90
Oriental Life Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. a.	1,000
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.	100
Thrasher and Co.	1,000	500	all	60 p. a.	650
Vingas Patent Slip Co.	1,00	250	all	p.ct	15

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 28th July 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·634
Temperature of the Air	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	·858
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=5).	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·5
General Direction of Wind	ESE., ENE., S., W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours / Fall of Rain (from midnight to midnight)	192 / 0·00
Total fall during the month	2·58
,, ,, year	25·40
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 29th	0·10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Enone, 1,437 tons, Captain C. F. Clements, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 26,790 Indian maunds salt.

The Hall Line s. s. Branksome Hall, 1,347 tons, Captain R. Collin, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Jeddah, with a general cargo and 288 pilgrim.

The ship Winona, 1,246 tons, Captain G. L. Bray, arrived in harbour yesterday, Boston (2nd Apr), with a cargo of 1,421 tons ice, 2,000 cases kerosine oil, and 57 ·nos. tools. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Tudor and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Vingorla, 315 tons, Captain J. A. Magenis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—One non-commissioned rank and file, 66 followers, and 6 deck.

The barque Dunphail Castle, 720 tons, Captain A. Hilders, arrived in harbour on the 28th inst. from London (7th Apr.), with the following cargo:—60 cases eologne, 1 cask wine, 212 casks beer, 8 cases aprits, 12,783 bars and 3,982 bundles iron, 13 packages papers, 58 packages soda crystal, 133 packages goods, 900 casks cement, 19 casks ink, 162 packages glassware, 104 cases matches, 250 cases brandy, 313 packages color and paint, 300 cases old tom, 586 packages coal pitch and tar, 554 drums oil, 31 packages piece-goods, 30 pigs lead, 864 cases window glass, 294 cases oilmanstore, 145 kegs n-lie, 2 cases biscuits, 51 cases whiskey, and 20 packages glass bottles. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
28	Dunphail Castle	Hilders	London, Apr 7.
29	Vingorla (s)	Magenis	Kurrachee, July 26.
,,	Winona	Bray	Boston, April 2.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
29	Danish Monarch (s).	Carlor	Chittagong.
,,	Traveller	Harding	Nagapat.m.
,,	Branksome Hall (s).	Collin	Liverpool.

The ship Enone, Clements, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Vingorla, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Africa, to Coast and Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 29.

From Liverpool.

Venetia s—18 cases brandy, William Watson and Co.
Khiva s—1 case gold thread, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.
Manilla s—3 boxes glassware, 1 case jewellery, and 1 case perfumery, Bell Brandenburg and Co.
Manilla s—20 casks china clay, H Pestonjee.

From Bordeaux.

Arabia s—25 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.
Manilla s—6 cases claret, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 10 cases champagne, Manockjee Jamsetjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 29.

For Liverpool.

Ellen Bates, s—10 bales hides and 3 bales skins, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 40 bales wool, Munjee Veljee.

For London.

Euphrates s—160 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

For Venice.

Geelong s—3 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

For Trieste.

Geelong s—7 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

For Havre.

Euphrates s—136 cwts B horns, Finlay Miur and Co.

For Genoa.

Manilla s—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Marseilles.

Manilla s—224 cwts ringed seed, Lang, Moir and Co; 2 bales carpets, C Grondona.
Geelong s—6 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

For Hongkong.

Indus s—44 cases sharkfins, Allana Munjee; 325 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 173 bales cotton, Jairashboy Perbhoy; 64 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.
1015 Ellen Bates, Hodgson—Edward, Bates & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL VIA GENOA, &c.
762 Escurial (s), Adair—W. and A. Graham & Co.
FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.
1299 Euphrates (s), Mitchell—Finlay, Muir & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
1274 Algitha (s), Barwise—N. Manuckjee & Co.
1668 Ida Allum More, Smith—The Captain.
647 Sagof, Barg—(For repair).
1696 Trafalgar, Johnston—The Captain.
FOR MOULMEIN.
875 Hougoumont, Singer—W. M. Macaulay & Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
1741 Indus (s), Shallard—(4th August).
1506 Khiva (s), Lee—Mails, 18th August.
FOR VENICE.
1139 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails, (1st August).
FOR JEDDAH.
1417 Columbian (s), Baldwin—Shepherd & Co.
1390 Suez (s), Eaton—J. Mackintosh & Co.
FOR GENOA.
2825 Manilla (s), Dodero—C. Groudona.
FOR CHITTAGONG.
1429 Sierra Madrona, Murdoch—Remington & Co.
FOR PORT SAID FOR ORDERS.
1444 City of Baltimore (s), Collin—W. and A. Graham & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
1162 St. James, Smith—Wallace & Co.
FOR COCHIN.
1438 Ballochungle, London—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
NOT FIXED.
1024 August (s), Jerk—The Captain.
1314 Albuly, Pesmore—The Captain.
1216 Ben Rhydding, Wardle—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1292 British Sovereign, Sexton—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1614 County of Peebles, Fordyce.
1190 Canada Harrison, Hardie—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1865 County of Aberdeen, Drummond—Finlay, Muir & Co.
720 Dunphail Castle, Castle—Finlay, Muir & Co.
901 Elgin (s), Miller—Finlay, Muir & Co.
125 Golconda (s). Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1514 Hutton (s), Henderson—Killick, Nixon and Co.
767 Lena (s), Boyter—Jas. bin Califa.
1080 Vixen (s), Wilson—W and A Graham & Co.
1631 V-lore, Anderson—The Captain.
1246 Wynona, Hudson—Tudor & Co.
1422 Woodburn, Benson—N. Manuckjee & Co.
1731 Wandering Jew, Talkey—Finlay, Muir & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
597 Amherwitch (s).
985 Czarwitch, Elton—(I. G. S.)
1060 Dalhousie (s), Powell.—(I. G. S.)
531 Evangelon (s),—(I. G. S.)
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s).
136 Patrick Stuart (s), Stiffe—(I. G. S).
607 Tenasserim (s), Street.
774 Vulture (s), Eliot—Pringle.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 28.

Stevenson, Major, Poona, Horse, on leave, from Surur.

July 29.

Money, Lieut, 1st C I Horse, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.
McNeal, Captain, 9th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Mooltan.
Philips, Major, 1st Sind Horse, on sick leave, from Poona.
Whitefield, Vet Surg, on sick leave, from Mussoorie.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 26.)

Mr Larkins, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr O'Donnel, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Surveyor, 4th Grade.

Mr Clennell, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Surveyor, 4th Grade.

Captain Fleetwood Executive Engineer, has been granted privilege leave for seventy-five days.

Mr Wyatt, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Morar Division.

Mr Purdie, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rawalpindi Division, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Lieut Peacocke, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has joined the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, and has been posted to the Rawalpindi Division, Military Works.

Mr Gabbett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Pintalayine Division to the Kalol Division.

Mr Ellis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has been relieved of his duties on this Section.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 23.

Captain Edmonds, Unattached, on being relieved of his present duties in the Commissariat Department, is posted to Fort William for general duty.

Lieut Peacocke, Royal Engineers, whose tour of Indian service will expire in December next, will proceed via Bombay to England, at its public expense, and report himself on arrival to the Deputy Adjutant General Royal Engineers, Horse Guards.

The following sub-Lieutenants, having gone through the course of instruction in Bengal, have passed the qualifying examination for the rank of Lieutenant:—First Class—A Wallace, 62nd Foot, H C G Plumer, 65th Foot, A W Brooke, 65th Foot; J H Peebles, 80th Foot, G H Watson, 29th Foot, J A Slater, 1-18th Foot, H Goad, 68th Foot, G Bowring, 5th Foot. Second Class—E R N Walton, 62nd Foot.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
3rd Hussars—Major (Brevet Lieut Col) Vincent, to remain in England, from the 24th August to the 31st December, in extension of leave previously granted.
Royal Engineers—Lieut Ellis, to England, to appear before a medical board.
1-15th Foot—Lieut Carter, to England, to appear before a medical board.
1-25th Foot—Lieut Woollcombe, to England, for nine months.
67th Foot—Lieut Wardle-Ramsay, (Assistant Instructor of Musketry,) to England, for ten months.
2nd Bengal Cavalry—Col Wilkinson, (Bengal Cavalry,) to Mussoorie, from the 16th June to the 30th October, on urgent private affairs.
Bengal Infantry—Col Jackson, (lately commanding Depot 2nd Gloucestershires,) to Mussoorie and Landour, from the 15th July to the 15th October, on private affairs. Lieut Col Campbell, (doing general duty at Umballa,) to Simla, from the 9th June to the 15th October, on private affairs.
16th N I—Captain Fitz W Taylor, (Staff Corps,) to Mussoorie and Hills north of Dehra from the 15th July to the 15th October, on private affairs.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT, W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 29th July, 1879.

1 The following having joined are taken on the strength of the Regiment and posted to Companies as follows:—
No 969 Vol A A Jukes, Letter D Company.
,, 970 ,, W J Harvey, ,, ,, ,,
,, 971 ,, E R F Doutri, ,, ,, ,,
,, 972 ,, J Bevitte, ,, ,, ,,
2 Vol P B Stewart is granted six months leave of absence from this date.
3 The range at Colaba will be reserved on the 1st, 5th and 8th prox for those members who have been asked to compete for the representation of the Corps at the meeting to be held in Poona in September.
4 The usual monthly committee meeting will be held at Head Quarters on Friday, the 1st prox, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival of packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 1	5-30 P.M.	.....
Kurrachee	July 30	8-0 A.M.	9-0 a.m.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 30	5-0 P.M.	2-0 p.m.
China	Aug. 4	5-0 P.M.	5-30 p.m.
Australia	,, 16	3-45 P.M.	4-15 p.m.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 22	5-30 P.M.	.....
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 22	5-30 P.M.	.....

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board th Overland Mail Steamer after 3-30 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 5.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Patterns Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2 annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first on the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route of where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letter sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey....As. 3

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—
Monday .....Aug. 22.

CALENDAR FOR JULY & AUGUST, 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Full Moon..... 2nd, 0h. 3·3m P. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
July. Wed. 30	English Mail expected.	5 38	6 35	{ 9 18 m / 8 50 a	2 14 m / 3 15 a
Th. 31	.....	5 38	6 34	{ 10 11 m / 9 54 a	3 18 m / 4 14 a
August. Fri. 1	Lammas Day.	5 38	6 34	{ 10 56 m / 10 47 a	4 14 m / 5 0 a
Sat. 2	.....	5 39	6 33	{ 11 33 m / 11 35 a	5 0 m / 5 43 a
Sun. 3	8th Sunday after Trinity	5 39	6 33	{ 0 8 a / 0 15 m	5 43 m / 6 19 a
Mon. 4	.....	5 39	6 32	{ 0 41 a / 0 54 m	6 20 m / 6 54 a
Tues. 5	.....	5 40	6 32	{ 1 12 a / 1 32 a	6 55 m / 7 27 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WATT—July 28th, the wife of A. C. Watt, C. S., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BURTON—WALKER—July 16th, at Doongs Gully, Punjab, by the Revd. H. Fisher Corbyn, Veterinary Surgeon J. Burton, Royal Horse Artillery, to Louisa Mary Leigh Walker, eldest daughter of the late J. Scholes Walker, of Limefield Bury, Lancashire.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1879.

According to the City editor of one of the London weekly journals, there are signs visible of "an early fight over the terribly vexed questions of mono-metallism and bi-metallism." We are told that the champions of the latter are multiplying in England under the pressure of disagreeable experience. People in Manchester and Liverpool, who are inconvenienced by the derangement in Eastern trade, and who see that if silver was to regain its old value relative to gold a brisker general trade would be done, are organizing to bring pressure to bear in favour of bi-metallism. The writer in question has always been an unbeliever in the movement; but he now admits that it would be a boon to India and the East if silver had greater purchasing powers than it now possesses, which powers, of course, bi-metallism would confer upon it. The main contention of bi-metallists that any "standard" must be an artificial measure, is not now denied; and that much being granted, the whole of the arguments, which assert that to tie gold and silver together by a fixed and universal ratio is impossible, fall to the ground. The fact which people at home are beginning to find out is that if England is to retain her position as the central market and exchange of the world, she must assimilate her currency laws to the requirements of her chief customers, which are found in the nations of the East and West. Years ago England adopted gold as her sole medium of exchange; but so long as the mints of the Latin Union were available close at hand, so long as silver had only to be sent across the Channel to be there turned into the gold that alone was current with us, those silver-using nations who were our customers suffered no inconvenience. Now, however, matters are different. France and Austria have been compelled to close their mints to silver, and Germany has adopted bodily a single standard. The immediate consequences are that trade between Great Britain, India, China, Mexico, and the South American countries has become deranged and has continued so ever since, for an element of great uncertainty in all transactions has arisen—the uncertainty caused by the frequent and violent fluctuations in the value of silver, and, consequently, in exchange between silver-using countries like India, and gold-using countries like Great Britain. England aspires to, and really holds the position of, the financial centre—as banker, in short—to the whole world, yet at present she actually refuses to receive in payment of debts, or in the course of her transactions as banker, that metal which forms the money of the vast majority of her constituents. So long, we repeat, as France and the Continent acted the part of money changer, so long this defect in our own currency laws did not make itself felt; but now that the convenience does not exist, now that silver has ceased to be a medium of exchange between nations, and has become instead an article of ordinary merchandise with an unfixed and depreciated value, England begins to find that her transactions with those countries that use silver are falling off and declining, and that trade is much hampered. To England this is a most serious matter, for it is as much to her own interest as to those of the countries concerned, that the conditions for mutual trade shall be as free from restrictions as possible. Yet, what greater restriction can there be than that the bullion of one country shall not be receivable at the mints of another? It is the same as if we had copper coins in Madras, silver in Bombay, and gold in Bengal, neither the money nor the metal of one Presidency being current in another. Would it not be difficult to carry on trade under such circumstances? Yet that precisely—only on a larger scale—is the state of matters that prevails in the world at large, and that must continue to prevail, so long as the currency laws of the different nations remain in their present "mixed" condition. To understand what grave financial dangers and complications to which the commerce of the world is liable under the present system of different monetary laws in different countries, it is only necessary to imagine what the effect would be, supposing the balance of trade, say between India and England, was to completely reverse itself. Last year India sent to England sufficient of her produce to pay for forty millions worth of imported goods, the Home Charges, and to receive besides some seventeen millions of bullion. But supposing it should happen to be the other way, and that India's exports failed even for one year to pay for the imports, and that to square her accounts she had to remit, instead of receive from England, the seventeen millions of treasure. What effect would that amount of silver—for in silver would India, failing produce, have to pay—but with what results upon the European markets? Would not trade and financial complications on a very large scale inevitably ensue? Yet to such complications under the existing order of things are we always liable; while the inconvenience which India would then experience is even at the present time felt by those silver-using countries in America who have to make up for a deficiency of their exports, as compared with their imports, by a remittance of bullion. In a word, it is beginning to be felt in England that if we are to retain our present commanding position in the trade of the world, we must set about offering all the facilities we can to those nations who are our customers, and there can be no greater facility than that of assimilating our currency to theirs. That is what an adoption of the principles of bi-metallism would effect. It is now clear, beyond a doubt, that if England led the way all other countries would but too cheerfully follow. Germany has already found mono-metallism to be not an unmixed blessing; France and the Latin Union have never abandoned its principles; and in America the party in favour of it is so very strong that they would at once carry the day if a beginning was only made on our side.

The advantages that would accrue to this country, by the rehabilitation of silver as a monetary medium in all countries, are sufficiently obvious. The exchange question is the one which, above all others, overcasts the future financial prospects of British India. Restore silver to its time-honored position in the monetary systems of the world, and much of the difficulties with which the Government has to contend will die away. At present a sum of seventeen millions has to be annually remitted to England by this country for services rendered and for interest on money lent. Under such circumstances it would certainly appear to be the case, as Mr. Lowe remarks in his article on the Indian currency in the July number of the *Fortnightly Review*, "that it is quite evident now, if it was not evident before, that without insisting on the present disastrous circumstances—under which a loss of three millions is annually incurred—the maintenance of two separate currencies, a golden currency for England and a silver one for India, is entirely inconsistent with and subversive of the pecuniary relations in which the two countries stand to each other." India cannot change her currency into a golden one solely; but England, if she only leads the way can do for the present what is just as good, she can bring all the nations of the earth to accept silver as equivalent to gold in their proper proportions—that is to say, she can bring about a state of things everywhere, whereby India's silver currency will be equivalent to a golden one. And by doing this, as bi-metallists urge, England will be benefiting herself and will be rendering her markets easier of access than they are at present to the countless millions in the world who still use silver as their medium of exchange. Our London correspondent, "J. M. M.," a short time since, while commenting on Mr. Cross's recent speech in the House of Commons upon Indian finance, gave prominence to the argument then advanced, that a low exchange is not to India an unmixed evil. Mr. Cross pointed out that when exchange is low the Indian ryot obtains a better price for his produce. That is very true; but it leaves out of sight the other side to the question, which is, that the native of India is a large importer of foreign goods for which he has to pay—when exchange is low—a much higher price. So that each of these considerations cancel the other, and we stand face to face with the fact that India must lose while she possesses to an untold amount a metal that threatens to be dispossessed in an ever-increasing ratio of its value as a purchasing medium throughout the world.

We are glad to learn, therefore, that the "champions of bi-metallism are multiplying in "England," and that they are marshalling their forces so as to bring organized pressure to bear in favour of the movement. One of the foremost of these champions is Mr. Samuel Smith, ex-President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, and closely connected with the trade of this port. We have just been favoured with a copy of a pamphlet (second series) issued in Liverpool containing letters on the silver question written by this gentleman. Most of the letters have appeared from time to time in our own columns, so that our readers have had ample opportunity to judge of the author's ability to handle a question which, at first sight appears complicated, but which in reality is most simple. In their pamphlet form the arguments appear consecutively and in their proper place, and are simply unanswerable—at least they have never been answered yet, nor are they ever likely to be. Mr. Smith begins by dealing with the delusion which prevails so widely that legislation cannot fix a definite ratio between gold and silver. He says—"Till that view is dispelled there is no chance of converting the British public to bi-metallism. Mr. Smith not only dispels it in theory but shows that, practically, it was an 'artificial' arrangement that made gold sole legal tender in England in 1816; whereas, in past times, sometimes silver only, sometimes silver and gold combined, had been full legal tender. It was an 'artificial' arrangement that made France bi-metallic till 1875. Another 'artificial' arrangement gave Germany a gold, instead of a silver currency. An 'artificial' arrangement by this country some time ago made silver sole legal tender in India. As a matter of fact, it is necessary and unavoidable for all countries to decree which metal or whether both metals, be used as money, and to that extent 'artificial' arrangements cannot be dispensed with. We only ask for one legislative or 'artificial' act to undo what another one has done. We ask that law shall recognise what nature has always done—viz., supplied both gold and silver to mankind for apparently no valid use except as 'money,' and all history records that they always have been used for money, and recent history proves to demonstration that they can be tied together by a fixed ratio, to the immense advantage of mankind."

We would draw the attention of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay to the letter from a shareholder that appears in our columns this morning. We have already indicated our opinion that a clearer explanation than has as yet been afforded regarding the losses incurred by the Bank during the past year is

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 28.

The Sultan having refused to accede to the demand of Khairredin Pasha (Grand Vizier) to nominate Ministers he (the Grand Vizier) has resigned, and Aarifi Pasha has been appointed Grand Vizier in his place.

ABOLITION OF THE GRAND VIZIERSHIP.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 28, EVENING.

The post of Grand Vizier has been abolished and Aarifi Pasha has been made Premier, with Savfet Pasha as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JULY 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Java, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left yesterday.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall from Liverpool for Bombay passed the Canal to-day.

SUEZ, JULY 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Assyria, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 28.

The Anchor Line steamer India arrived from Bombay to-day.

The Hall Line steamer Speke Hall from Bombay, 28th June, arrived here to-day.

The Anchor Line steamer India from Bombay also arrived to-day.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	5¾d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet, but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¼
4½ per cent. do.	83½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	117¾
Bar Silver	51⅜

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JULY 29, 3-15 P.M.

Mail steamer Tanjore from Australia arrived.

GALLE, JULY 29, 5-45 P.M.

Mail steamer Nepaul from Calcutta arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 29.

CANNANORE, 4-30 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W. Fell of rain 4 inch 50 cents.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather wet; wind S. W. 5; thermometer 77; barometer 29·750. Fall of rain 3 inches 36 cents.

MANGALORE, (28th) 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind N. E. S. W. Fell of rain 2 inches 00 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-35 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W.; thermometer 88; barometer 29·82.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind W. S. W. light; thermometer 83.

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	.....	ls. 7⅛ to 21-32d. p. Re.
Do.	6 months' sight...	ls. 7¾d. "
Credits,	3 " "	..ls. 7 13-16 to 27-32d. "
Documents,	3 " "	....ls. 7¾d. "
France	3 " "	....2·10 "

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	25 40	30 85	32 32
28 Monday	0 0	.....	.....
29 Tuesday	.....	0 65	1 37
Total	25 40	31 50	32 69
Fall up to 29th July 1878.....	65 78	72 0	72 49

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a. m. of Sunday, the 27th instant, was 38 inches and 56 cents. The height of water in the Lake was 34·60.

THE Secretary of State has intimated to the Government of India that, with regard to existing financial pressure, he has, after careful consideration, resolved not to fill up for the present the appointment of Public Works Member of the Supreme Council now held by Colonel the Honorable Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., when the latter retires on the completion of his period of office.

A SPECIAL telegram from Simla, dated July 27th, to the Allahabad paper, states that movements of Alaiwals having been reported on the Hazara Border, 500 Rifles of the 6th P. I. have been sent from Abbottabad to the Border of the Kouch valley. It is not supposed that, in face of this little demonstration, any disturbances will take place.

A REPORT comes from Thull that on the night of the 19th instant, some Mommazai Orakzais committed a raid in Muranzai, and succeeded in carrying off a large number of cattle. Full details have not yet been received, but it is stated that one man of the party, who turned out to attack the raiders, was killed, as also one of the raiders.

A POONA paper states that at Sholapur a very large number of people have been engaged in killing rats. Everyday numbers of the animals are brought to the Mamlatdar's kacheri for the reward. After the rats are counted their tails are ordered to be cut off, and then they are taken to be buried. In several places where the rat holes have been dug into large nests were found concealed in different cells with their store of grain. It is said that the rat catchers are daily increasing.

RATS are also being destroyed with some energy in the Hubli taluka. We learn that in four days no less than twenty thousand were killed and paid for.

IN the majority of the Mysore Districts, according to the intermediate reports for the week ending July 12th, the prospects were good, the crops generally flourishing, and prices fluctuating. In one or two districts only was the rainfall insufficient. In Coorg the agricultural prospects were said to be good.

THE Anglo-Portuguese treaty is condemned by the Goa Press as a ruinous and humiliating convention. The sale of Goa to the British Government would have been, it is said, more advantageous to the interest of the people than this inglorious surrender of the Portuguese rights.

GENERAL GRANT arrived at Nagasaki on July 21st in the U. S. S. Richmond from Tientsin. The Japanese Government have made every preparation to give their distinguished guest a suitable reception.

THE British residents of Yokohama complain that they are ill-treated by the new contract with the P. and O. Company for the carriage of the Eastern mails. The *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 21st June says:—"A reply has been received to the enquiries which were lately made from this as to what steps the British Government propose taking for the conveyance of the English mail between Hongkong and Yokohama, seeing that the new P. and O. contract does not provide for that service. The answer is that no further steps are contemplated in the matter. It may suit the P. and O. Company to make the future departure of their steamers from Yokohama correspond with the homeward steamer from Hongkong; but, as a purely commercial line, it will not suit them to despatch their steamer from Hongkong to this solely in connection with the arrival of the outward mail at that port. We have, to-day, received an English mail within 43 days of its London date; but we must now be prepared to hear that future mails, which might reach us in even less time, have been detained in Hongkong for a week or perhaps more."

THE perusal of a small volume containing "Pretty flowers from the poetical parterre of Lord Lytton, with a collection of "H. E.'s public speeches in India," has convinced the *Statesman* that the explanation of a curious contradiction which our contemporary alleges is to be found between the Viceroy's utterances and his acts is to be sought in his "utter obliviousness of the fact, that words in the mouth of a statesman are generally regarded as the deliberate outcome of matured convictions, and not as the mere 'chatter of irresponsible frivolity.'"

ON the subject of the Deccan disturbances, the author of "The Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* writes:—The *Bombay Gazette* divined with the greatest accuracy from the very commencement the source from whence the evil originated; and if a large number of the Brahmins at Poona had been at once arrested on suspicion, the dacoities would have been soon stopped.

THE Edinburgh, telegraph ship, is at Malacca engaged in laying down the Penang-Malacca cable, and Malacca may soon expect to be in telegraphic communication with the world.

THE *Straits Times* learns from Bangkok that Mr. Consul General Knox has not been officially rebuked by the Home Government, as was reported in a London paper, but that official intimation has been given him that, pending the enquiry into the present difficulty, he must not use threats either against the King of Siam or the Siamese Government.

THE *Pioneer* notices as follows a number of approaching official changes in Northern India:—The steamer of the 22nd August will carry away from Bombay an unusually large number of the now thriving and well-developed family of Bengal "three-monthers." There will be Mr. O'Kinealy, Mr. Croft, Dr. Field, Dr. Lethbridge, Mr. W. S. Wells, and probably Mr. W. H. Blanford. In such company Mr. J. A. Bourdillon may well congratulate himself on the pre-eminence which the haughty title of "twelve-monther" will confer upon him. The immediate result of this large flight of big game will be these: Mr. Geddes will act for Mr. O'Kinealy as Legal Remembrancer; Mr. Macaulay will act for Mr. Mackenzie as Secretary to the Bengal Government; Mr. Tawney will act for Mr. Croft as Director of Public Instruction; Dr. Field is at present on special duty unattached, and it is therefore a matter of indifference to the juniors whether he goes or stays; Dr. Coates will act for Dr. Lethbridge as Inspector-General of Jails; Mr. Coxhead will act for Mr. Wells as Collector of the 24 Purgunnahs. Who will act for Mr. Bourdillon, as Inspector-General of Registration, is yet unknown. If his successor hopes to fill the void in what Jenkins might call "social, racing and registration circles," which will be caused by Mr. Bourdillon's departure, he will be an ambitious man.

SEVERAL instances having recently come to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, where summary courts martial have awarded sentences on native soldiers which they were not empowered under the Indian Articles of War to award, thus necessitating the annulment of the trial, and the consequent return of the offenders to military duty, after their committal to the civil jails, His Excellency has directed that commanding officers will endeavour to prevent such illegal procedure in future.

THE Lahore paper's previous news that cholera has died out in Kashmir has been corroborated; and we are now told that the estimate of the new *rabi* crop has been received at Srinuggur, and that, under proper management, the yield would be sufficient to keep the people alive until the rice harvest. Our correspondents, however, allege that the people are bitterly complaining of the exactions practised by the new hosts of officials who have been appointed to watch the crops. The Maharaja, we are again told, is scarcely ever of the same mind for even a day as to the best measures to be adopted for distribution, hospital accommodation, and reliefs. He is still shut up in Srinuggur, where, it is supposed, he may probably remain until next October."

THE foundation stone of a new "Vas" close to Jetpur was laid by Vizier Bevdin Miyah on the morning of the 25th instant. That nobleman was accompanied by Divan Salebhboy Azum, Nursingprasad, and other officials of His Highness the Nawab of Junagad. Mr. Ishvarlal Ochavram, the Government officer in charge of Jetpur Taluka, was also present, H. H.'s carriage having been specially sent for him. Appropriate speeches were made on the occasion by Messrs. Ishvarlal, Nursingprasad, &c. The ceremony was performed under the usual salute, and after the distribution of *utter* and *pan sopari* the meeting dispersed. The separation of Junagad interests from the town of Jetpur is the reason of the Junagad State populating this new "Vas."

FROM the annual report of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute which has been published, we learn that twenty-four miscellaneous works and 104 pamphlets, papers, &c., were presented to the institute during the year, chiefly by the Governments of India, Bombay, Madras, N.-W. Provinces and Punjab, the Director of Public Instruction, the Civil Engineers' and Mechanical Engineers' Institution, London, the Smithsonian Institution, U. S., and several other public individuals and societies. The number of bound volumes of specifications of patents up to date in the Library, is as follows:—Specifications of patents, 2,600; indices, 68; abridgements, 73; commissioner of patents 5. The sixteen book-cases sanctioned by Government in 1876 for Rs. 2,460 were completed last year at a total cost of Rs. 2,380, or within Rs. 80 of the sanctioned grant. The proceeds of the nine old book cases have been paid into the treasury to the credit of the provincial funds. The number of books, periodicals and newspapers issued during the year was as follows:—Books or volumes, 18,911; periodicals, 5,137; newspapers, 2,515. The following gentlemen delivered lectures during the present session:—Professor P. Peterson, M.A., University Registrar, on "A Study of Words;" Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., B.D., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Free General Assembly's Institution, on "Submarine Telegraphy, with illustrations of recent developments." No prize circular was issued during the year owing to the financial pressure caused chiefly by the low rates of exchange that prevailed; the directors considered it unadviscable to spend on prizes funds that were more needed for the purchase of new books. The directors hope, however, that special subscriptions may be received to enable prizes and medals for essays, designs and inventions to be given. The financial position of the institute is on the whole fairly satisfactory. A net decrease in the receipts of Rs. 222-3-2, is explained by the withdrawal of twelve ordinary members owing chiefly to departures from Bombay. There was also, however, a net decrease of Rs. 66-9-1 in the expenditure, and although it did not cover the falling off in the receipts, yet taking into account the outlay on medals and prizes, Rs. 553-12-6, which will not occur again from ordinary income, the outcome altogether is not unfavourable to the institution. It should be remarked, also, that notwithstanding a diminished income a larger sum was expended in the purchase of books last year than the year preceding. Attention to this is one of the cardinal point which the directors keep steadily in view. The number of members up to the 31st March 1879 gives the total of 328—239 Europeans, 74 Natives, and 15 Jews. We regret to see that the number of members of this valuable institution shows a decrease of 19 as compared with last year, and doubly so to see that the decrease is almost entirely on the part of the Europeans.

THE author of "The Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* writes sensibly on the subject of the action of the Viceroy with regard to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce as follows:—I quite agree with the Viceroy's letter when he says that Mr. Yule's remarks were insulting to the Government, and I quite agree also with those who say that the letter of the Secretary of the Chamber, enclosing the report to Government, and drawing particular attention to Mr. Yule's remarks as embodying the opinions of the members of the Chamber, made the insult all the more marked. For it seems that it is not usual for the Secretary to make any such remarks in his covering letter, enclosing a copy of the half-yearly or yearly report. And further, it appears to have been the custom hitherto for the President to ask the opinions of members of the Chamber, before he gave vent to any strong opinions in his address; but that this was not done on this occasion. Only the opinions of the members of the committee were asked, and though the committee may be supposed to represent the entire Chamber in ordinary matters it is hardly to be supposed that they ought to do so in such an important matter as a direct attack upon the Government. Now that the question has been raised, I do not suppose it will be allowed to rest where it is. I have been long enough in Calcutta to remember one or two previous splits amongst the members of the Chamber, resulting in the retirement of a number of firms, and such I suppose will be the result on the present occasion, as but few men like to be committed to such strong sentiments without some voice in the matter. Mr. Yule's supporters say in his defence, that it is strange that no member of the Chamber objected to his remarks until the letter from the Viceroy appeared, but the answer to that is simple enough. The remarks were addressed to the members of the Chamber of Commerce, and, as such, might be allowed to pass without objection, being looked upon merely as the expression of the President's opinions. But the aspect of affairs is altogther altered when these remarks are embodied in the report and forwarded to Government with a letter drawing special attention to them, which letter was never in any way communicated to the members. I know, moreover, that several members of the mercantile community objected to Mr. Yule's remarks at the time as couched in offensively strong language, for two of them expressed this very opinion to me. I do not imagine that any of us approve of the licence-tax, or of the way in which the money derived from it was supposed to have been expended, at the time Mr. Yule gave utterance to his tirade against the Government, but the last Financial Statement of the year assured us that the fund was still intact, or had been applied to its original purposes; so all the sting has been taken out of Mr. Yule's accusations. If the Government would only publish an account showing how the proceeds of the famine-tax had been actually expended, the mouths of all cavillers would be closed; but until this is done, there will be always some who will say, like Lord Eldon, "I doubt."

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think you have done a great public service in calling the attention of all concerned to the statements of accounts and the report of the directors recently issued by the Bank of Bombay. It is important to bear in mind that these accounts and report are not of an ordinary banking institution, but of one which, owing to its intimate connexion with the State and the public, might be justly called national. The interest at stake is indeed a formidable one, involving, as it does, both the Government and the public. You are quite right, therefore, in demanding at this juncture that more information than the directors have been pleased to give in the report regarding the serious losses, should be vouchsafed to the public. In fact, they had so promised to give it when the January report was published. Hence, they ought now to fulfil that promise and allay public anxiety by frankly giving more exact and explicit information than what is contained in the "Directors' Report" which, to say the least, reports *nothing*. Have not the shareholders every reason to be quite wideawake? For, did not the proprietary of the defunct bank burn its fingers, may burn out its own existence, by pinning too much faith to the *then* management? It then contented itself by looking on, with eyes blindfolded, while "a gang (to use the words of an able reviwer) disguised as servants and directors of the company misused their signals, obstructed the lines, and sent train after train into the ditch." The accounts presently under discussion disclose a state of affairs into which shareholders have every right to make the most searching inquiries. It may be that the Bank will be able to give a satisfactory account to them, but the sooner this is done, and publicly, the better. In your leader of the 12th instant you have very justly, and pertinently too, stated that the directors had better leave aside "their outside show of virtue displayed in the management of the Bank" and be "a little more liberal with their confidences." In fact, Sir, every word of that able article is so true that it is simply unanswerable. The sanguine expectations which the directors had formed in January last regarding the ultimate losses the Bank would suffer from the failures of Messrs. Nicol & Co. and Nursey Kessowjee have not been verified. They believed and trusted one thing then; they believe and trust another thing now, and there is no saying where their joint belief and trust may land shareholders. Unfortunately, there is such an intense apathy among the genus "shareholder" in Bombay that their attendance at general meetings is always sparse, and it is a fact that the only general meeting which the Bank calls once a year is barely assisted by two dozen shareholders. This is, indeed, very much to be regretted. The apathy is so great among the natives that they will not rouse themselves to action in great emergencies, nay not even when they are overwhelmed with ruin. I need scarcely cite instances in support of the statement. They are so common that they will readily occur to many of your readers. But the proprietary of our public Bank is not composed of natives only. If I mistake not the majority of its shareholders is European. May I ask, what are they about? Have they also caught the insouciance which natives are affected with? I believe, Sir, that there is an inherent defect in the management as presently conducted. I am not singular in my opinion when I say that the system of electing the self-same Board year after year is at the root of the mischief, and one of the chief causes of the losses presently sustained by the Bank. During the eleven years that it has been in existence who have been its directors? Why the *same* four native gentlemen who first joined the Board; and members in rotation of the *same* two or three European firms. Mr. Hall retires and Mr. Maxwell comes in; Mr. Reid retires and Mr. Lang comes in; Mr. Macdonald vacates his seat and is succeeded by Mr. Forman and again by Mr. Thorburn. May I ask, whether during the first decade of the Bank its shareholders have been allowed one opportunity of nominating a director of their own choice? I emphatically say not one. It is a "happy family" affair, just like the boards of the much decried cotton mills. The farce of "electing" directors is repeated from year to year on what may be called the mutual election principle. The elected directors of one year propose the election of the retiring directors. These in their turn, when elected, have the opportunity again to propose at subsequent meetings those who had "assisted" them. And so the merry-go-round is played year after year. And you may depend on it the same farce will be played at the approaching meeting. In reply to this charge it will perhaps be said that the election of new directors entirely rests with shareholders. True; but is it not a simple delusion to say so, and do not facts contradict the statement? Shareholders are not given any chance of chosing independent names. Nay, up to within two years the Board had the ill-grace to unreasonably decline furnishing even a list of shareholders from which to select names! That was considered the crowning of the election farce. Shareholders were invited to elect new directors, and were in the same breath denied the undoubted and constitutional privilege of having a list of the names of their own body! But when a firm resistance was offered, and when they said that *common sense* even was against them, they surrendered. I repeat that shareholders are never permitted to nominate a director of their own choice. On election day a cut and dry resolution is put into the hands of a director *not retiring* or of a willing shareholder, of course proposing the *two same* directors who have retired by rotation. The weak courage of Bombay shareholders is well known. Whenever the name of a wealthy and influential man is thrust on them they quietly agree to it, either through cowardice or from the very natural desire not to give umbrage to the gentlemen proposed in their *very presence* and before *their very eyes*. Again, you will think me rather excited when saying that it is quite unwilling to act and perfectly ready to make room for fresh men, but that his co-directors (God bless them) consider his services so valuable at the Board that they would not allow him to retire but press him to get himself re-elected! And these colleagues, you will please bear in mind, are in their own turn pressed, when *their* time comes to retire, to remain also and keep their seats. Perhaps, these gentlemen conscientiously believe that Bombay possesses no other qualified persons than themselves to steer the ship. The retirement of directors ought to be made compulsory, say after a service at the Board of three years; and their re-election thereafter for at least two years more ought to be held invalid. Again, in the case of Europeans the practice of electing members of one or two favoured firms ought also to be strongly discountenanced. There is no reason why certain houses alone should have the privilege of returning directors to the Bank to the exclusion of many other well known first-class firms. This is the anomaly which strikes me most. May I ask whether it was at any time an impossibility to form a directorate of any other nine men than those who have composed the Board for the last eleven years? Does Bombay boast of these nine only? Such a state of matters is allowable in many of the joint stock concerns of the city for the obvious reason that the interests involved there are both private and paramount and difficult of being thrown aside. But it ought not to be tolerated even for a moment in a national institution like the Presidency Bank.

But for the vicious system of election described above, I am sure the heavy losses now incurred would have been in a great measure avoided. It may be that the Bank has not advanced to one individual firm more than what it can give under its by-laws. But when we contemplate the losses incurred by the failures of the three firms mentioned in the report, may it be asked whether the Bank acted safely and prudently in advancing sums to two of such to the fullest limit allowed? Can it not be supposed that perhaps such large advances, especially to Nursey Kessowjee and Co., would not have been given but for the fact that there was on the Board a director whose interests were intimately bound up with theirs? Was it not possible for the Bank to have split and given such large advances to other more substantial and less hazardous firms? I am sure it could have done so, and employed its monies safely and profitably too. I will not here criticise the evidence given by the Bank Secretary and its confidential native clerk, Ghellabhoy, before the Magistrate when the directors of the Nursey Mills were prosecuted. These Bank officers stated that up to the time of the failure of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. they considered it quite safe and sound. It is not for me to question this statement. Let the impartial public judge of it. I will only content myself with observing that it was a notorious fact that some months prior to the date of Nursey's failure his credit had been an open byeword in the bazaar, especially among native bankers. He had then exhausted all sources of borrowing. Monies were taken right and left at ruinous rates of interest and under heavy discounts and other *disturis*, till no more money was to be had. The harpies of hungry brokers were let loose in the city to find out any victim they could lay hold of in order to bleed him as was poor Dr. Sidney Smith eventually bled with the huge bill of a commission or discount. And yet we are told that the credit of Nursey was safe and sound! If such were really the Bank's information (at least we are told it was so) it bespeaks volumes in favour of the sources whence it drew its information. It might fairly be asked whether the native clerk, who draws Rs. 400 a month for obtaining for the Bank the most authentic and accurate information touching the financial position of native merchants, was also *entirely* in the dark as to Nursey's credit which was an "open secret" in the bazaar? If highly paid officers cannot authentically know anything of the true monetary position of firms till almost the moment of their failures, what is to become of the Bank?

I am informed that not a single bank, besides the Bombay Bank, has been a loser by the failure of Nursey Kessowjee. And why? Simply because the managers of the rest of the banks knew, as men of prudence and business ought to, that the credit of his firm was almost *nihil* long before the date of his failure. It was only at the eleventh hour that the Secretary suddenly woke up from his blissful ignorance, summed up energy enough, be it said to his credit, to successfully seize cotton and other goods and lay hold of the title deeds of certain landed properties. We have no figures or date of any kind before us to judge the nature and circumstances of the various loans; and the Bank itself is to blame if people, in the absence of information which ought to have been given on the report, criticise its acts. It must have known well enough, when the advances were made to the four mills, that the men at the helm of affairs were a gang of speculators, and that perhaps save Nursey Kessowjee, who was the all in all, the rest were simply men of little means, from whom it could not have expected to recover anything. The other guarantors were men of very little or no substance. The boards of the four mills were composed of one uniform element—of the father, the son, the relative, the dealer in cloths, and the friend. It is a question whether the Bank has not exceeded its powers in granting the advances. Were these consistent with its bye-laws? This is a point shareholders should insist upon getting cleared at the meeting. For my part, I think the directors will be able to prove that they have not infringed the *letter* of the bye-laws. But whether in going to the extreme limit and in the manner they did, they acted safely or prudently in the interests of the Bank, is another question. Perhaps the directors will explain the matter at the meeting. Again, another question might here be asked, Whether the Bank has lost since its establishment anything material or appreciable by the failure of firms or individuals not connected with its directors? I think not.

It is a pity Dr. Smith was not questioned at the recent trials *where* at last he got the money to lend to Nursey when he was chased by the two brokers for days together from door to door and from office to office? Was it not "financed" for him somehow from the Bank? And was he not enabled to pay Nursey with that? Could any sound banking concern have consented to discount those bills drawn by the same person, to whom in one shape or another large advances had already been made on the security of a single guarantee? The veil in which all the transactions that have been so closely shrouded need to be uplifted. Let all the light that is possible to be got be poured upon them to clear the mystery.

It cannot be denied that the Bank till late was managed with tolerable prudence, without incurring any serious or appreciable losses. But it must be borne in mind that up to this time it had not to weather a heavy crisis of the nature that overtook Bombay last December. Nevertheless, by that first serious crash it loses all at once something like four lakhs of rupees, and that too not from outsiders, but from persons directly connected with the Board of Directors.

In conclusion, I beg to state that I have been actuated to address you this correspondence from no interested motives. Personally I have not the least grudge against a single Bank officer or member of the Board. Attached to no party, but interested only for the complete safety of the Bank, my observations are entirely based on what I honestly believe to be the public feeling respecting its affairs at the present moment. The able articles which have recently appeared in your columns, and also in those of the vernacular papers, are a fair index of the state of the public mind on the position of the Bank. Nobody would be more glad than myself to see the Secretary and the directors giving a very satisfactory and convincing explanation of the transactions which are now the theme of public criticism, and which have unfortunately deprived the shareholders of a large sum of money.

July 28. A SHAREHOLDER.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bandar this evening (weather permitting):—

March	Bayrushikoff ..... Kohner.
Overture	Bohemian Girl ..... Balfe.
Cavatina	Poliuto I Martiri ..... Donizetti.
Waltz	Morgenblatter ..... Strauss.
Polka	Trotzkopfchen ..... Faust.
Galop	Der Sturmvogel ..... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE Secretary of the Indo-British Institution acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 95-7-6, being the proceeds of a penny reading held in aid of the funds, at Kurrachee; also of Rs. 18 from members of the Customs' Preventive Service, Bombay.

ALL of our readers who suffer from defective eyesight will be glad to learn that Mr. Monist, the noted occulist, has again visited Bombay, and may be consulted at his rooms in Dean Lane, Hummum Street.

WE learn that a dacoity took place at Satarda, a village in the Janjira State, on the 3rd inst. The Political Agent, Janjira, sent Mr. David Hasem, the chief constable at Alibag on special duty, to find out the perpetrators. Mr. Hasem with his usual police ingenuity, after a protracted and laborious pursuit, succeeded in capturing the dacoits with property at Revdanda (Colaba district) on the 16th instant. He has forwarded them to the Political Agent for trial.

A VERY curious story reaches a Kurrachee paper from Kotri. A person, named Davis, belonging to the Havelock, was knocking about the place on Wednesday (last week) drinking, in company with some companions from the I. V. Railway. He did not return on Wednesday night and was missing till Friday, when a body was observed floating in the river by the ferry boat people. This was picked up, and found to be the missing man, Davis. Our informant is told—but can hardly believe the statement—that no inquest was held on enquiry made as to the manner of the man's death, and that some "topazes" were made to dig a hole for him in which he was put without any funeral service, like a dog. Some explanation appears to be called for.

THE amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India on the 24th July was Rs. 3,18,37,311-1-2.

A VAGRANT.—Henry Bushe, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ASSAULT.—A Mahomedan, named Abdool Rahman, was yesterday sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Nana Morojee, for voluntarily causing hurt to Hajee Cassum Khan Mahomed.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—A Hindu goldsmith, named Govind Ramchunder, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of using criminal force to Chundrie, girl, a minor. He was fined Rs. 300, or in default, four months' rigorous imprisonment.

REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Francis Cowell, a seaman of the British ship City of Baltimore, was yesterday sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he is an articled seaman.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—An old offender, named Joosub Cassum, was yesterday committed by Mr. Nana Morojee for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of theft of sundry copper vessels, of the value of Rs. 10, the property of Mohdin Bhow Rowts.

BULWUNT WASUDEW PHADKE.—We (*Deccan Herald*) have learnt that it is not at all likely that Phadke's case will come before the Sessions Judge till the September Sessions, as the police authorities require time to complete the evidence for the prosecution, when witnesses will be summoned to appear from distant places. It is also said that a Special Sessions may be held at the latter end of next month (August) for the trial of this great case only, should the necessity for doing so arise, and that the Hon'ble Mr. Marriott will appear to prosecute the notorious rebel Phadke on behalf of the Crown.

WEATHER PROSPECTS AT HYDERABAD.—A Poona paper hears of reduced prices of grain at Secunderabad. First sort rice can be had at nine seers for a rupee; gram, seventeen seers; and coolies, twelve seers. These rates are considerably lower than those ruling in Poona. Hyderabad, with its neighbourhood, has been blessed with very heavy and continual rain, and the favourable prospects of the season have increased.

A LOCAL paper says:—The capabilities of the Kurrachee harbour have been abundantly manifested by the arrival and departure of the steamer Manilla, belonging to the Rubattino line. This vessel is of the largest class that has visited the port. Her draught on entering was 19 feet 6 inches, and when she left she drew 24 feet 2 inches. She was piloted both in and out of the harbour with perfect safety.

DACOITS have been troubling the Sindhis as well as the inhabitants of the Deccan. The *Beacon* learns that in the town of Halla, of the Hyderabad district, a famous dacoit named Abdool Karim, has been plundering many of the people resident of that village. He has several times been apprehended and brought to trial, but unfortunately he has been discharged for want of sufficient proof. The latest *Mahfurulkuloob* informs us that he is now possessed of a sword which he carries along with him while going out to the jungle, where he tries to travel during the night to different villages.

WE (*Englishman*) hear that a telegram was received in Monafarpur, on the 23rd instant, from the Collector of Motihari, saying that the bodies of two Europeans, a gentleman and a lady, had been seen floating down the Gandak river. In all probability, one of the ferry boats used for crossing the river had been overturned, and the unfortunate couple drowned before rescue was possible. There is no clue so far as to the identity of the bodies, nor have they been yet recovered.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Offices. Dr. Blaney presided, and the other members present were—Sir F. Souter, C. S. I., Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Mr. Fazulbhoy Gangjee, and Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Council further considered the Government Resolution of the 14th June, 1879, stating that for the future the Victoria Gardens are not to be used for public entertainments similar to those proposed by Mr. Anderson, without the special sanction of Government.

The following questions had been submitted to Mr. Latham, barrister-at-law, for his opinion:—

1. Whether the Town Council or the Municipal Corporation of Bombay or either of them have power to grant the use of the Victoria Gardens as they were granted to Mr. George Anderson on the 24th and 31st May, 1879, for giving two public entertainments or for giving any entertainments?

2. Whether the facts of a fee being charged for admission to the entertainments held in the gardens involves a breach of covenant on the part of the Corporation, bearing in mind that these and similar entertainments are given in the evening after the ordinary closing hours?

Whether permitting such entertainments constitutes within the meaning of the covenant in the deed a diversion of the gardens to any uses other than those set forth in the deed, or whether the diversion there contemplated is a diversion of a more permanent character, and to advise generally?

Mr. Latham's opinion, which was read by the Chairman, was as follows:—

1. I am of opinion that neither the Town Council nor Municipal Corporation had power, without the sanction of the Governor of Bombay as presenting the covenantes in the deed of December 31st, 1874, to grant the use of the Victoria Gardens as they were granted to Mr. George Anderson on the dates specified.

The word *entertainment* covers so many different objects that it is difficult to answer the latter part of the query, without more minute specification of the class of entertainments referred to. But I think I may safely say that it is not competent for the Town Council or Corporation without such sanction as before mentioned to grant the use of the gardens for any entertainment except such as promotes their use as "a public ornamental and economic gardens," of a flower or fruit show, nor even to grant the use of the gardens for that class of entertainments if a fee is to be levied on admission without such sanction.

2. I think the levy of a fee for admission involves a breach of covenant. It seems to me that it is not possible to say that there is a proper and convenient time to open the gardens without a fee, and another proper and convenient time to open the gardens on payment of a fee, otherwise I see nothing to prevent the gardens being opened three days or more of week without and three days of week on payment of a fee, or for certain hours of the day without and at other hours on such payment, both of which arrangements are common in Europe.

3. I feel doubtful whether the permission of such entertainments does or does not fall within the scope of the phrase "divert to other uses." On one hand the word "divert" does not of itself involve the element of duration, on the other the word is here coupled with the term "alienation," which does involve that element, so that the question seems very arguable. But I do not think it necessary to come to a conclusion on this difficult point of construction, as I think the first set of covenants on the part of the Corporation clearly prevent the grant of the gardens for such purposes without the sanction of Government.

4. I have only to add that the question referred to me is one of the construction of a document in reference to a point probably not present to the mind of the framer of the document; and that I do not pretend to give my opinion with as much confidence as if the question were one of pure law. The point of law, strictly speaking, involved as to the power of the covenantee or his representatives to restrain a breach of the covenants as rightly interpreted, and there can be no doubt that he or they have such power, although it may be that the remedy is by injunction and not by the more simple, though not more efficacious, process of re-entry. F. L. LATHAM.

Bombay, July 28, 1879.

The Chairman.—Do the Council propose to record the opinion?

Mr. Sayani.—What else can we do?

Mr. Kirkham.—Does the Government resolution require any answer? Because if it does the only answer can be that the Council, having been advised that the sanction of such entertainments was a breach of covenant, they will not again permit it. Of course, if no answer is required, all that will be necessary will be to record it.

Sir F. Souter said that in cases of future applications for the use of the gardens, Government would have to be asked for special licence.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.—Is it open to Government, as representatives of the grantors, to allow the gardens to be appropriated to any other purposes than those mentioned in the deed?

The Chairman.—Yes. This is the proper time to consider whether the Council will be prepared in future to entertain any application for opening the gardens for public entertainments of a kind.

Mr. Rugoonath N. Khote.—Not without the previous sanction of Government. We may entertain applications subject to the sanction of Government.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.—Will the Corporation or the Town Council have the right of refusing to grant the use of the gardens to an applicant even if he brings the sanction of Government?

The Chairman.—Certainly.

Mr. Rugoonath N. Khote.—Application will necessarily in the first place be made to us, and then we should say, if we approve,—"We will give you the sanction, subject to the sanction of Government," and if the Government will not give their sanction we can only say the application must be refused.

Mr. Kirkham moved that the papers should be recorded. The only remark that appeared to him to be called for was this, that it was very satisfactory to have their rights and duties in this matter clearly defined. They would know in future exactly what they might sanction and what they might not. He noticed that the learned counsel referred to two remedies which the other party to the covenant could avail himself of,—either that of injunction or that of re-entry. He believed he interpreted the feeling of the Council correctly in saying that they felt when the Government solution was arrived at that them was that Government had availed themselves neither of the remedy of injunction nor of the remedy of re-entry, but had availed themselves of a third remedy to which they did not appear to be entitled, that third remedy being the issue of a peremptory order to the Municipal Commissioner of the city to do or not to do a certain thing. He thought that he also interpreted the feeling of the Council correctly if he said they were most desirous on all occasions to meet the wishes of Government, and if they had followed the form of expostulating with the Council, or if they had simply pointed out that an infraction of the covenant had been committed there would have been nothing at all about it. But Government had appeared to them to go over their heads, to take no notice whatever of the fact that the garden is a Municipal garden supported by Municipal funds, and was the Corporation's garden so long as no re-entry was made, and had assumed the right to issue orders directly to the Commissioner as to what should be done. It was satisfactory to know exactly how they stood, and he could only say that so long as they were still in possession of the garden, and so long as Government did not re-enter, the garden was a Municipal garden, and was under their sole management and control.

Mr. Sayani seconded the resolution, but did not agree with Mr. Kirkham that there was anything to complain of in the action of Government in the matter. Government appeared to him to have acted in an ordinary common-sense manner.

Mr. Kirkham added that he thought all future applications for the use of the gardens should be considered solely on their own merits. For instance, if the Volunteers wished to use the gardens again for one of their entertainments, he should be very sorry indeed if anything that had occurred should lead the Council to receive an application from them in an unkind spirit. He thought they had better arrive at no conclusion as to their future action, but should simply record the papers, and consider other cases as they arose on their own merits.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried.

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO THE WATER RATE.

The Chairman read a long "case" which has been prepared by the solicitors for the Corporation for submission

From: There are agrarian outrages, organised to such an extent as to amount to a political conspiracy. Retrenchment is said to be the only cure for these evils, and £60,000 a year is allotted as a subsidy to a prince whose subjects are not in a disposition of loyalty to him.

Secondly, all these points added together, and especially the condition of the country we invaded and are occupying, make it impossible for us to retrench in the direction of any military reduction: we are, therefore, obliged to make some small attempts at economy by stopping public works—that is, we are obliged to throw out of employment a certain number of the native population who are multiplying so very fast, and are looking out for employment at our hands.

Thirdly, we are in this dilemma—we cannot retrench by reducing our forces while the native princes keep up their armaments, and we cannot compel them by force to make any reduction of their own; therefore we are obliged to expend more in this way than we ought. In other words if we maintain a powerful army, it burthens the overburthened country with undue expense; if we diminish it, we are not safe from possible designs of adjoining Powers.

Fourthly, our inaction, double-dealing, and betrayal of Turkey is beginning to bear its fruit: there is a Russian army stronger than ever on the march to Merv and Herat, the gate of disorganised Afghanistan. Again and again, for these three years past it has been pointed out in these columns that England had the means of placing herself at the head of a great Mussulman league throughout the Eastern world—a magnificent position which the base surrender at Berlin has deprived her of, it is to be feared, for ever. Had such a league been any time up to May, 1871, there need have been no Afghan War there assuredly would have been no Russian advance on Merv, and then indeed might the Indian army have been reduced with safety, for the love and loyalty of the forty million Mussulmans of India would have been best guarantee for the English rule.

Now, fanaticism, faction, and folly have done—not their worst—for there may be worse yet—but they have brought home to men's minds the necessity of contemplating the time when it shall be a question of dismembering the British Empire, or of taking on ourselves "the gigantic difficulties and dangers" of which Mr. Gladstone spoke.

A word fell from Mr. Smollett in that same debate which, if understood, even by himself, might save the Empire. It was the word "responsible." "The late Under Secretary for India," he said, "never appeared so happy as when dilating on the great benefits India was deriving from possessing an irresponsible Secretary of State, for he was irresponsible.

In that word lies the whole case. No member of a Cabinet is responsible. No record is kept of advice given. Any Prime Minister or Foreign Secretary can do as he pleases with his country in the dark; and therefore all the subordinates claim their charter of immunity also. If India is to be ultimately retained; it must be by the action of the Crown in Council; and the relinquishment of responsibility will not take place till more than one holding a Ministerial position is made to respond, not in his place in Parliament but at the bar in Westminster Hall.—*Vanity Fair.*

SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following description of the scene on July 3rd:—

In the House of Commons last night there was another of those scenes of violence and disorder which have lately disgraced that assembly; and, judging from the way in which the riot terminated, we may look for its repetition with confidence. Indeed, the Irish members, so far from seeming tired of their disorderly conduct, go steadily from bad to worse. Finding that they are able to mock at the pretence of restraint which the leader of the House of Commons occasionally starts up to impose on them—usually in the wrong way—they become more and more audacious as the session wanes; and though it may not be easy to go further in impropriety than they went last night, they have been encouraged to hazard the attempt, and they will probably do so. If so, we shall soon hear the lie direct thrown across the floor of the House; the lie indirect has already been touched upon. All the mere courtesies of parliamentary language have been quite abandoned by more than one Irish member, as was painfully apparent last night. Mr. Callan hoped that the First Lord of the Admiralty "would have the common decency" to do something that Mr. Callan required of him; and he added that, "if the First Lord challenged his veracity it would be dishonourable" in Mr. Smith not to give grounds for the challenge. A few minutes afterwards, Mr. Biggar prefaced some remarks by saying, "With all respect to honourable or dishonourable gentlemen——" whereupon he was interrupted with cries of indignation and demands for withdrawal; in the midst of which Mr. Biggar explained that in referring to honourable members he meant members of the House of Commons—"the other expression was not in reference to members of the House." And with that explanation Mr. Biggar rode off, after wasting the time of the House with tumult. Not long after the row began again. Flogging in the navy was the matter in question; and some of the Irish members declared that the cat-o'-nine-tails actually used in Her Majesty's navy was a horrible instrument, quite unlike the "sealed navy-pattern cat;" and that for the satisfaction of the House this terrible "marine cat" ought to be produced. Mr. Smith answered (in effect) that there was no such thing in existence. The denial did not satisfy the Irish members; and Mr. O'Donnell said that "if the 'cat' was not produced the opposition to proceeding with the bill would not be confined to to-night. On Saturday the bill would not be allowed to move one inch if the 'cat' was not produced; and, if necessary, 500,000 Londoners would assemble in Hyde Park." Again an outburst of angry interruption, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moving "that the hon. gentleman's words be taken down." Cheers followed the motion; and after the cheers, violent protests from the Home Rulers—(it is always the same)—that the offending sentence was not complete. "Was there ever in the history of Parliament," cried Mr. Sullivan, "a precedent for this, that before a member had finished his sentence he should be interrupted by the leader of the House and menaced with punishment?" In vain the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that the words he moved to be taken down were, that if the cane were not produced the bill should not be allowed to move one inch; that so far the sentence *had been* completed; and that it amounted to threat that "unless a certain step were taken the bill would be stopped by obstruction." That Sir Stafford was right was afterwards proved by Mr. O'Donnell himself; who, when the storm was over, said that his unfinished sentence would have run: "that 500,000 Londoners would, if necessary, assemble in Hyde Park to protest against the use of the 'cat' in our army and navy." The threat of obstruction he left uncorrected and untouched. However, the protest on the ground of "unfinished sentence" had meanwhile been supported by some independent members; and when Mr. O'Donnell went so far in apology as to say that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had misconstrued his words, Sir Stafford Northcote declared that the matter had come to an end. "Accepting the hon. gentleman's disclaimer he would ask leave to withdraw the motion." And here ended the riot, at a late hour this morning: to be renewed again at the first opportunity. The Home Rulers had a glorious night of it, and disorder a complete and unchecked triumph.

A CHINESE VIXEN.—With China's boasted civilization, it is difficult to believe the following story of barbarity on the part of a woman, but it comes from too reliable a source to be questioned. Living in the country behind the new cemetery is a respectable man who has suffered from occasional aberration of the mind, and while undergoing one of these afflictions, his wife, with the assistance of one or two of her female friends, handcuffed his hands behind him, tied a chain round his leg, and chained him to a tree in the garden, where he remained for two months. He was regularly fed with *congee*, but had nothing more substantial, and he slept on the bare ground under a small mat shed. During the two months he was neither washed nor shaved, nor had his clothes changed, and his wretched condition under such circumstances can be readily imagined. At first he made frequent attempts to obtain assistance by shouting and making a noise, but his wife satisfied all enquiries by stating that he was mad and could not be seen. Quite accidentally a friend of his happened to see him in his pitiable position and at once released him. His arms were benumbed by being fastened in their unnatural position so long, and it was some time before he could use them. The skin at the armpits had broken and sores had formed, while the handcuffs had made a deep ring round his wrists and the chains had marked his legs. He was perfectly sane, and rationally narrated the tale of his torture after his deliverer had treated him to a bath, shave, and a clean suit of clothes.—*North China Herald.*

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND UNBAPTISED PERSONS.—Some severe strictures having appeared in some of the local papers as to the conduct of the Rector of Bedale, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, in refusing the burial service of the Church of England to an unbaptised person who had grown to maturity, the Rev. J. G. Beresford, the clergyman in question, wrote to the Bishop of Durham, asking his lordship "to state authoritatively whether as a parochial clergyman I have exceeded my duty in causing such service to be withheld on this and former occasions, or whether the law of the Church, as prefixed in the Prayer Book, is to be regarded as obsolete, and observable only at the discretion and arbitrary will of DOMBAY TO-DAY.

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